

Indiana Latinos & Smoking

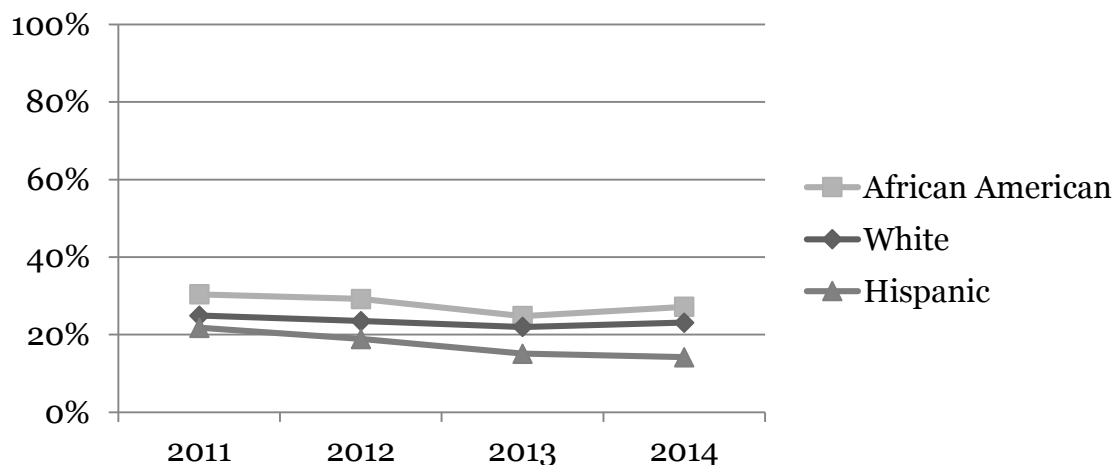
Smoking is a significant risk factor for heart disease, stroke, and cancer, the leading causes of death among Latinos. Nearly 20% of all cardiovascular and metabolic disease deaths among adults age 35 and older in the U.S. are due to smoking.¹ Additionally, smoking causes over 80% of lung cancer deaths – the leading cause of cancer deaths among Latino men and the second leading cause of cancer deaths for Latina women.^{1,2}

Data shown here include adult and youth smoking rates for Latinos in Indiana and some comparisons with the U.S. These data illustrate the great burden smoking places on all Hoosiers including Latinos.

Smoking Rates among Latinos in Indiana and the U.S.

- In 2014, the smoking rate for adult Latinos in Indiana was 14.1%,³ slightly lower than the U.S. median for Latinos of 17.5% in 2013.⁴
- Between 2011 and 2014, smoking rates among Latino adults in Indiana declined about 35%.
- Smoking rates among Latino adults in Indiana were significantly lower than smoking rates among whites (23.1%) and African Americans (27.1%) in 2014.³

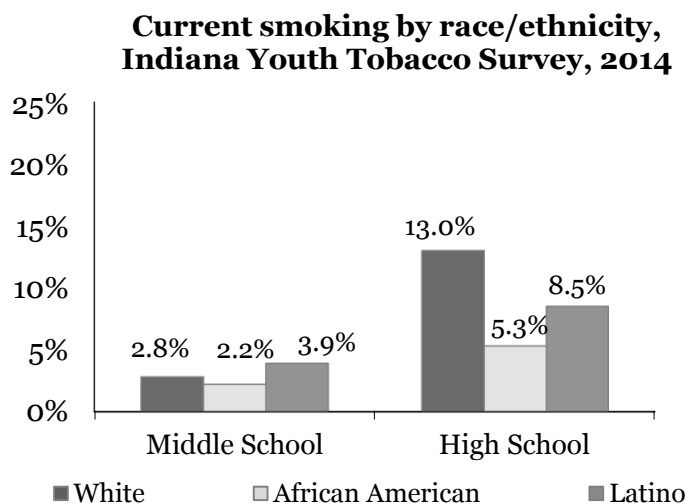
**Indiana Adult Smoking Rates by Race and Ethnicity,*
2011-2014 BRFSS**



*African American and White categories include only non-Hispanic individuals. Hispanics may be of any race.

Latino Youth Smoking Rates^{5*}

- In 2014, smoking rates among Latino middle school students (3.9%) were comparable to smoking rates among white (2.8%) and African American (2.2%) middle school students.
- Latino high school students smoked at slightly lower rates (8.5%) than white students (13.0%) and slightly higher rates than African American students (5.3%); however, these differences were not statistically significant.



Indiana Latinos' Attitudes and Beliefs about Smoke-free Air Policy ^{6†}

- About 9 in 10 (91.7%) of Hoosier Latinos believe it is very harmful to breathe second-hand smoke.
- Nearly 93% of Latinos reported having smoke-free homes.
- A higher percentage of Latino nonsmokers (95.0%) report having a smoke-free home compared with current smokers (83.3%).

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Printed with corrections, January 2014.

² American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures for Hispanics/Latinos 2012-2014*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society, 2012.

³ Indiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2014.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed 06 Aug, 2015]/
<http://wwwdev.cdc.gov/brfssprevalence/>.

⁵ 2014 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey.

⁶ 2015 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey.

*Due to small sample sizes, current smoking rates for Latino and African American youth may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

†Due to small sample size, Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey data for Latinos may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.